

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

A Matter-of-fact Consideration of a Leading Legislative Problem—The Present Situation.

(Written for the New Year's Record-Union by State Engineer Wm. H. Hall.)

We have a great question pending in California—one which has hardly a rival in local importance in any quarter, and certainly no equal in the scope of territory in which it is making itself felt as a home problem of the first order, pressing for settlement. This is the irrigation question, now becoming prominent in every State and Territory west of those bordering immediately on the Mississippi. Broadly stated, this question is: What shall be done for the promotion of irrigation?

There is much misconception abroad as to the answer to this question, which has grown from the bitterness of personal strife over one point of the many involved. The conflict between the appropriators of water and the riparian rights claimants has been widely published, and the partisans on either side of the struggle have so persistently urged their views that the observer is led to look upon this conflict as embodying the whole question which the State has to consider. Such is not the fact, however; notwithstanding which, the present question of persons' rights might be settled, there would still remain a great interest, necessary to our prosperity as a State, impossible of full development because of the absence of system to guide and regulate the use of water in the condition of affairs, and a definite policy established under which irrigation enterprise may be carried forward, whether the riparian land-owner is to control the situation as to the right to use or not.

The territory comprising California was purchased by the United States from Mexico, and by that purchase all lands not held in private ownership became part of the public domain of the United States. Then followed the acquisition of California, but the original intent of the treaty purchase, after the consummation of the treaty purchase, by the discovery of gold, created a demand for a local government, and after due demand, California was admitted into the Union as a State. By act of admission, it was stipulated that she should not interfere with the management of the public lands of the United States within her borders and should not do anything which might interfere with commerce—should not deteriorate the navigable streams.

The search for gold was the cause of people coming to the territory. In this search it became necessary to use the waters of streams in such large quantities often to lay the stream channel below the point of diversion, entirely dry. These streams were altogether on public lands of the United States, and their water was often denied to no one and all present in the mining regions had an interest in their diversion and use. The only question was as to who might divert and use them in each instance. The United States was the owner of the streams, banks, and beds, and had no objection to the diversions above. The State Courts under this condition of affairs, when questions came before them, as between the riparian and non-riparian, recognized the right of appropriation and established the rule that the first appropriator should have the first right to the use of the water. This ruling was followed by many others on collateral points, but on the same principle, and this was substantially followed and added to, in the same general line of policy, by decisions of the United States Courts. Thus

THE RIGHT OF APPROPRIATION
of water on the public domain of the United States was established, and the right was afterwards recognized by Act of Congress. Soon after the admission of California as a State, her Legislature made a law declaring that in the absence of state or territorial laws to the contrary, the common law should prevail in the territories of the Commonwealth of the State. Now, the common law is the law of England, which has gradually evolved from the decisions of her highest Courts on points upon which no statute existed, and which held that the first right to use the waters of a stream was attached to the lands which bordered it. The owners of these riparian lands had a right to have the stream come to its estate in its natural and unimpeded course, respecting this right, each owner above might do with the stream as he chose. If this was the rule of the common law at the time this law was made the rule of decisions for California, and it was not until later that it set a precedent in the right to use the waters of a stream, as an appurtenance to the lands bordering them; and, hence, wherever the lands were in private ownership, the right to use the waters, accompanying them becomes a private property, subject to which all subsequent appropriations must be made. This is the claim of the riparian land-owners, and is substantially the view taken by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, in a recent notable decision.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

In the case now standing, then, Waters cannot be diverted from a stream for irrigation without the consent of the owners of its banks, except where the right to do the same has already established by prescription, or use for five years without opposition or protest. The right of opposition is one held by each owner. Neither the stream nor the water is a property in its natural and unimpeded course, and each may claim his share and take it. That is not the nature of the right. It is a right in each owner along the bank, to have the stream come to his front-door property; so the owner lowest down on the stream commands full flow.

If this is the law, then it is perfectly evident that the water is taken out of the stream for irrigation, and the riparian proprietor objects and his right of objection is not removed. Not even all the rest of the bank-owners on a stream, though their holdings constitute almost the entire watercourse, may divert and appropriate a portion of its water, if there be one objector below. If this be the law, then there

THE LAW IN SPAIN.

By legislation, wherender the riparian proprietors themselves may use the waters in irrigation, or, if they do not, then the riparian proprietors on such streams have the right to use the waters, except in the case of irrigation, commencing with the one whose land is highest up on the stream; that is to say, the privilege of acquiring a right to use the water which are to be derived, and thence on down in the order of streams in favor of the riparian proprietors first, and thence on down in the order of streams, of such of the streams as are subject to general regulations and are attached conditions governing the diversion and use of water under them; and they are all subject to general regulations and executive rulings concerning the streams, as administered by the Government of provinces or the Alcaldes of communities.

All the streams except those rising on public property, and right to use their waters, except in insignificant amounts less than one-third of a cubic foot per second, or except as permitted by means of a special grant, made after due application and extended, and after due application and all such rights are subject to special regulations as administered by Government of provinces or the Alcaldes of communities.

THE MEXICAN REGULATION.

In Mexico, except in the case of outstanding regions away from the neighborhood of commercial centers, and where the law, or private rights, will not be affected, the law is substantially the same as in Spain. In all of these countries the interests of navigation are reserved and protected, the sanitary interests of the port and harbor are considered; that the ports of navigation do not interfere with the power of the Courts to suit our physical surroundings, and the interests of irrigators and land-owners generally are protected as against the oppression of water-right holders or canal men.

WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR CALIFORNIA.

The provisions of law which effect these purposes are the outgrowth of bitter and

discretionary experiences, which we should have the good sense to appreciate and avoid. It is necessary for the continued prosperity of California that the largest possible measure of liberty consistent with the public interests and private rights be accorded for the enjoyment of rights of water in irrigation. The State ought to the greatest advantage of all her people, following the example of Spain, France and Italy, directly encourage irrigation enterprise. But there is much else to be done.

There must be proper ascertaining and recording of existing rights to water. There must be provision for the annual correction and posting of such records.

There must be provision for the issuance of water-rights or privileges for irrigation. Other laws for the several irrigation counties, drawn upon the same general plan, have been made, and time will be given the law of the State. Title 8 of this Code provides for the requirement of right to use water by appropriation. It is important to have water rights, but these laws that the appropriators of water and the irrigators are now advancing in the development of irrigation enterprise. Although there is a law called one to promote irrigation in the status quo, it is a dead letter, and no way availed of. This is all the legislation there is bearing on the main question.

These are the laws authorizing or recognizing the right of appropriation and use of water, and the irrigation system ends, and the irrigation ends, and the irrigation ends. Although the right of appropriation is recognized, there is no provision whatever for the registration or recording of rights preferred under the law, such as those provided for.

There must be provision for the formation of irrigation communities or districts, such that they may have a common interest in the use of water, and the right to use water by appropriation, by the right of eminent domain—condemnation, assessment and payment, by process of law—the rights of private parties which are necessary for the purposes of the community in each case.

There must be provision for an annual accounting of all waters used in irrigation from public streams, to be published and to serve as a basis of future prevention of waste.

And, lastly, there must be provision through some executive organization, for the protection of the streams themselves, and the interests of the public from the unregulated but perfectly natural and praiseworthy enterprise of water appropriators.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In saying these things must be, I mean that the best interests of all parties concerned demand them, and experience in irrigation shows that they are the best for the streams. It is the right of the riparian rights claimants to settle; the above measures are necessary, and, in my judgment, are the best. Even the records of intention are unintelligible, for the most part, in the individual recordings and often these are almost impossible of identification, and the rights are often based on the records in the State of the extent of actual appropriations and the good faith that has been used in following out the law. All these matters must be settled in the trial of individual cases, remain unresolved and unknown to the public.

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THE STATE LIBRARY

SOME OF THE LEADING WORKS OF INTEREST.

Its Organization, Development and Management—A Glance at its Various Departments.

[Written for the New Year's Record-Union, by C. E. Gunn, Deputy State Librarian.]

To the lovers of books or art there is no more interesting place in Sacramento than the California State Library. There, free to everybody, is an almost boundless fund of instruction and amusement; for, although the State is young, its library, in both the number and quality of its works, compares most favorably with similar institutions of sister States, and far surpasses the great majority of them.

The first active step toward the collection of a State Library was taken by the Legislature of 1850, in directing that the scattered books belonging to the State be collected and placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, who should also serve as State Librarian.

Very considerable additions were made to the library until 1856, when a collection of 5,000 volumes, mostly law books, was purchased at a cost of about \$1,000. This formed the nucleus of the present library, and it has since steadily increased. In 1856 it contained about 20,000 volumes; in 1870, 25,000 volumes; in 1880, 50,000 volumes, and at the present time nearly 60,000 are on the register.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The library has two divisions, one devoted to law, and the other to miscellaneous works, and the two rooms are connected by a short hallway. The law library room is the largest, containing a large enough space for a boxy sofa of a place about thirty by thirty-five feet, and twenty feet high. On every side, from floor to ceiling, are books—nothing but books. In this small room are also the tables and chairs of law books lining the walls till hardly an inch of white plaster appears to relieve the monotony of their dull leather bindings. Complete sets of law reports and annuals, and the latest legal periodicals, are shelved. The boxes of attorney's files in reported cases in this State are kept on file, bound and indexed, and now number nearly 10,000 volumes.

The law works at present number about 16,000 volumes and are increasing with great rapidity. A century ago there was not a single American report published. Now there are more than 500, and the rate of increase is in an accelerated ratio.

In these books are found the law of man, the law of God, and the law of nature. In these books are found the law of the land to day, for the root of the common law which we have adopted runs back into the days of the Roman Empire. The history of the English and American colonies is told in these books, and the law of England, of which those of these days are precedents still. It is a grave question whether it would not be better to abolish all this immense and expensive legal literature, and to have the rate of interest upon the capital of our civilization and civilization upon us, unhampered by the customs of feudalism, the spirit of vassalage, the distinction of classes, the doctrine of divine right, and the like. The interest has resulted in the purchase of Indian literature.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.

We turn away from these grim old volumes, frowning down upon us from "the iron bookshelves," to the lighter suggestions, and see the more congenial atmosphere of the miscellaneous library. The room is circular in form, and is about sixty feet in diameter. An open space about thirty feet across, in the center of the room, from the edges of the space to the outside wall run a number of partitions, shelved on both sides and filled with books, dividing the outer portion into nine alcoves, in which each partition is upon a pedestal. Corinna's cabinet, which supports the flower bed, and gives a most excellent architectural finish to the place. The room has two stories, architecturally alike, each about eighteen feet high, and each divided by a light gallery half way up. This gives easy access to the books, though there is a good deal of climbing up stairs to reach certain classes of books. However, it is easily avoided by the arrangement of the books, those most frequently used being on the lower floor or first gallery, and those less frequently called for in the upper gallery.

The library draws its support from two sources, first, from a system of exchanges adapted pursuant to law with sister states, and second, from the fees paid to the Secretary of State for the issuance of commissions, articles of incorporation, certificates of laws and documents. These amount to several hundred dollars per month.

At their disposal into different channels. And yet, in the course of thirty years, a number of works valuable on account of their age and rarity have come into the possession of the library.

Among these is "Cope's Institution of 1858, as situated upon the margin by the former owner, General William R. Davie, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France under Washington's administration." A Bible printed in 1582, and the other, printed by Benjamin Lowcock Lieutenant of Sub-Legion of Infantry and signed by George Washington. "Virgilia Mariana Opera" 1544; Sir William Stanford's "Psalms and Hymns" 1563. This formed the nucleus of the present library, and it has since steadily increased. In 1856 it contained about 20,000 volumes; in 1870, 25,000 volumes; in 1880, 50,000 volumes, and at the present time nearly 60,000 are on the register.

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ROMANCE AND FICTION.

Have not received the attention that many other departments have had bestowed on them. Nevertheless the works of the great writers of fiction have been collected, and the best of these have the well known titles of "The Scarlet Letter," "Wuthering Heights," "Great Expectations," "David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist," "Tom Jones," "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Jane Eyre," "North and South," "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," "The Mill on the Floss," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Picture of Dorian Gray," "The Yellow Wallpaper," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Devil in the White City," "The Moonstone," "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Musketeers," "The Man in the Iron Mask," "The Queen of Hearts," "The King in Yellow," "The Turn of the Screw," "The Picture of Dorian Gray," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Devil in the White City," "The Moonstone," "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "The Count of Monte 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A YEAR

OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY IN A BRIEF REVIEW.

Editorial Glance at the Chief Events of Foreign Parts During the Year 1884.

In accordance with the custom of the RECORD-UNION, a glance at the great events in the world's history—mainly political—for the past year, is herewith presented. The notes are intended rather to serve as indices for the intelligent reader than commentaries, the extent of the work and the breadth of the field of review precluding extended remarks. The treatment is by months, this plan being adopted as presenting the events in historical sequence in the best form.

DECEMBER, 1883.

We begin our review with the middle of the month of December, 1883.

Advices from Haiphong reported the murder of Hiephong, King of Annam, who was poison'd.

In England preparations were made for the hanging of O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, the informer, and he was hanged on the 17th. Parliament was prorogued until February 5, 1884. Parlia. accepted a £20,000 fine laid upon him for dissimulating about his conduct, who hoped to refuse means wrung from a distressed people.

In a remarkable speech, he "hung out the Home of England and announced his intent to future English alliance." States of Beaufort and Gladstone were unloved in London. Regret was openly expressed that Tennyson should have accepted the peerage.

In Germany, resolutions of American policy Bismarck was busily engaged in consolidating his European alliances.

In the Sudan El Mahdi remained defiant, but the English troops had been sent to Egypt, and was sustained by a majority of 49.

English Conservatives sympathized with Northcote, but the intrigues to remove him from the leadership of the party were still in progress.

In Mexico, the Lower House of the Diet passed a bill legalizing civil marriages between Jews and Christians, and recognizing civil marriage contracted in foreign lands, which mingles the Austrian nobility bitterly opposed.

was considered. Heavy storms in the Empire did great damage.

In November the impeachment trials of the Ministers of State were renewed.

In Russia the murderer of Lieutenant-Colonel Sudetski by Jablonsky and associate Nihilists was the chief event. Many arrests followed, and seizures also for revolutionaries.

A new line of steamers put on between Treestie and New York greatly stimulated Austrian emigration.

Mexico contracted a loan of \$5,700,000.

In Hungary the Lower House of the Diet passed a bill legalizing civil marriages between Jews and Christians, and recognizing civil marriage contracted in foreign lands, which mingles the Austrian nobility bitterly opposed.

FEBRUARY.

The absorbing topics of the month were a dynamite explosion in a railroad station, the effort of General (Chinese) Gordon to reach Khartoum, the capture of Osman Pasha, and the defeat of Balli-Pasha, commanding Egyptian troops near Tel-el-Kebir, when British force was also destroyed.

Great excitement prevailed in England on account of the massacre of Soudan, and the Minister of War was quickly dismissed.

In Transvaal the Boers refused to accept the Parliament Bill, and the franchise was withdrawn.

In Manitoba the Farmers' Association

abandoned her indemnity claim, and China agrees to recognize the treaties with Annam, and consents to freedom of trade with Annam, and agrees to conclude a treaty of commerce soon. The rebellion began in France, and was suppressed by the refusal of the latter to dismiss the Governor of Wozan.

Germany proposed against the Congo that England and Spain, the Imperial party held a convention and warmly endorsed the Government plans and policies.

Bismarck pushes the question of confirming and enlarging the anti-Socialist laws, but against strong opposition in the Reichstag.

In Spain overrunning rivers caused great damage. Insurgents continued to raid along frontier lines.

In the Diet a great sea was opened by finding dynamite cartridges under Parliament House. The claim was made that they were harmless, and the whole matter the result of a practical joke.

In Manitoba the Farmers' Association declared that the independence of the Province be

given to follow its own course.

China continued her preparations for war.

In the Dominion efforts were made to reduce vice-regal expense. Over-production developed a desire on the part of a large class to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States that would foster free trade.

In Spain Republican manifestations were suppressed and Communists were forbidden to assemble.

A rumor that the Pope was about to leave Rome created excitement in church circles.

APRIL.

Egypt.—The situation of General Gordon grew more dangerous. Hostile tribes round him, and his position as commander-in-chief of the army was lost control of the garrison of the town, which was besieged by Chinese forces in violation of the recent treaty. A French squadron was sent to Moreco. The Senate passed the bill permitting liberal divorce. Clerical processions being assailed at Brussels and Ghent.

In Russia Nihilist plots continue to absorb attention. The Imperial ball in the Winter Palace was given, however, without apparent trouble, and the Emperor was present on the death of his son.

At a meeting of 4,500 men held at Tinkhat, which the rebels had taken.

In the Sudan most of the garrison destroyed, turned all eyes again toward Egypt. Admiral Hewitt was at this time in command at Suakin. Gladstone defected from the Admiralty, and became a member of the Cabinet.

In the Sudan El Mahdi remained defiant, but the English troops beyond Aswan and announced that it would not attempt to reconquer the Sudan. Hicks Pasha and 3,000 Egyptians were destroyed in conflict with El Mahdi's forces, according to reports at Suakin. The British Admiralty, acting at Suakin, the project of

France and China was suspended on the eve of ruptured diplomatic relations.

The Minister of War and several additional to prevent the Tonquin campaign.

The French captured Soniat, the Chinese abandoning the citadel. Rumors prevailed at the close of the month that the French had submitted to Russia.

In Mexico, the Yucatan revolted.

In Spain republican universal suffrage elections were prohibited.

In Tonquin the rebels were dispersed in Siam and Nanking provinces with heavy losses. Christians were massacred in the interior.

In Germany an epidemic was made to make the cholera. Committees were formed to collect money to investigate the cause of the disease. Germany had the aid of France in suppressing the malicious book on "Berlin Society."

The American pork question was presented to a general of local rank for protection.

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In Germany an epidemic was made to make the cholera. Committees were formed to collect money to investigate the cause of the disease. Germany had the aid of France in suppressing the malicious book on "Berlin Society."

The American pork question was presented to a general

25. Barn destroyed by fire at Twenty-fourth and L streets.
29. Counting match on the Norris grant—Old Folsom picnic at Natomas Grove.—The body of J. E. Armstrong found floating in the river.
28. The Sacramento stands at the 23 foot mark.—Death of George Cadwalader.
29. Henry Rainsey sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Folsom for burglary, M. Bird five years for a similar offense, and L. Brady 14 months on a similar charge.

MAY.

1. Charley Mohler thrown from a wagon and seriously injured.—Charles McCauley sent to the Insane Asylum.—Funeral of George Cadwalader.—Workmen's picnic at Woodland.—Foresters' picnic at Natomas.

2. A citizens' meat protective association formed in the railroad shops.
6. Opening day of the Capital Turf Club's spring meet.—Picnic of the Knights of Pythias at Folsom.—The Democrats have a lively session.

10. Ten river pirates captured by Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones.—Miss Irene Cruthers had an arm broken on the steamer Apache.—The Sacramento stands at the 23 foot mark.—Death of George Cadwalader.

11. Red Men's picnic at Folsom.
12. Bavarian festival adopted by the Board of Education.—River 22 feet 6 inches.—William Blake sentenced to one year in the Folsom Prison for grand larceny.

13. Horse and phaeton, the property of E. J. King,价值 \$1,000, stolen from the street.

14. The team of H. E. Clark ran away; he was thrown out and almost killed.

15. M. J. King's steel store, J. Second and Third, destroyed by fire.—Sixth-street M. & C. Company.

16. John Filand and John Ford, colored boys, sentenced to serve one year each in the Folsom Prison for robbery.—M. L. O'Neill, for embezzlement, one year in the state prison.—Blood of St. John, on the mission del Paso.—B. Lasky died very suddenly.

18. Annual picnic of the Verdin Engineers at Richmond Grove.

19. The Trustees demand that the slaughterhouse nuisance—Ordination of Rev. W. C. Morris.

20. John Dolan and Frank Smith sent to the State Prison at Folsom for a term of three years each.—The horse and pony of R. J. Kelly,价值 \$1,000, stolen from the street.

21. Farmers' and Grangers' picnic at Beach's Grove.—C. J. Barry sentenced to one year, and Fred Rollinson, three years in the Folsom Prison for robbing a country store.

22. George P. Sharpe found drowned in Phoenix slough.

25. The City Trustees wrestling with the slaughterhouse question—Demand for ward meetings.—George S. Stoen, the Polk reporter for one year for burglary.

29. William Heldfeld fatally injured while coupling cars on Front street.—Major Brown goes to the Fire Department. He says it is too expensive.

31. Lecture by John Gough.

JUNE.

2. William Tell House robbed.—Slaughterhouse inspected by the Trustees.

3. Mrs. Ellen Shelds sent to the Insane Asylum at Napa.

4. George Julian July suicated at Galt by the stage route.

5. Fourth of July citizens' meeting at the Court-house.—Charles Griffin attempts to commit suicide.—J. J. Dolan, a brakeman, has his leg broken.—Supervisors Convention in session.

6. Democratic Convention in Turner Hall.—Republican rejoicing over the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

7. The Cardinals, the Detroit, the Boston, the Cubs, the Detroit, the Detroit, the police, while asleep.—Republican ratification meeting.

9. Henry H. Mansfield sentenced to three years imprisonment at Folsom for bigamy.—Moore, the San Joaquin murderer, sentenced to life imprisonment at Folsom.

11. William Bandeen robbed of \$100 at Thirty-first and M streets.

12. A man, identified as being responsible for the killing of his wife, was arrested, and he was found to be a member of the Chinese community.

13. Steamer Margie sunk.—Riot drill by the First Artillery regiment.

14. First campaign against bandits at Turner Hill.—P. M. Wiesfall killed while coupling cars on Sixth street.—H. F. Marsh arrested on a charge of bigamy.

17. First open-air concert of the season given at the plaza.

19. The Fourth of July Festival given by the Turn Verein in the new Pavilion.

19. Colonel J. H. Tomlinson held for embezzlement at Stockton.—Henry Edgerton selected as the Fourth of July orator.

20. Bay Bros. & Co.'s store burglarized.—Military picnics at Beach's Grove.

23. A private residence on N street burglarized.

25. Final arrangements made for the celebration of Independence Day.—Concert at Capitol Park; 5,000 people in attendance.

25. Residence of E. A. Stevens, on M street, burglarized.

26. The City Trustees license stud-horse poker—those who bet on the horses to be run in the race, and the people generally, in consequence, are very unhappy.

28. The little steamer Azalea sinks at her anchorage.—The Democratic delegation leave for Chicago.

29. The Fourth of July.

30. Jacob H. La Rue died at the residence of his son, H. M. La Rue.

3. Horses throughout the city afflicted with the glanders.—Fire in Washington.—The case of glandered horses found in the city.—M. DeMaray's buggy smashed by an engine running to a fire.—A grand celebration.

5. James Roman, a raver over and near Galt, died from a road train.

8. The subject of glandered horses considered in the Police Court.—Republicans—Democrats of the Fourth Ward organize.

9. A. Paquin arrested for keeping a glandered horse.—Death of George I. Lytle.

11. Republicans—Insane Asylum sent to Napa.—Adrian Barlow commits suicide in front of the Western Hotel.

13. Democratic ratification meeting.

13. R. C. Campbell, who shot and killed a railroad engineer, at Rocklin, held to answer.—G. B. Truett, a brakeman, has an arm broken.

16. Death of J. N. Bingay.

17. Guttenberger's foundry destroyed by fire; loss, \$30,000.

18. Chinaman stabled at Second and I streets.

20. John D. Odert thrown from a buggy and seriously injured.—Glanders prevalent in the city and county.

22. Glanders in the Police Court; the condemned.

22. Matt Schmitz's saloon, 918 J street, burglarized.—George D. Gardner, the drunk, taken to the Folsom prison for one year.

25. A disease among cattle becoming quite prevalent.

27. A man by the name of Miller drowned in the Sacramento river.

29. An unknown man found in the river at Court Street.—The Trustees say that enough must be filled.

31. The body of John Miller found floating in the Sacramento.

AUGUST.

1. Several glandered horses in Woodland.—The city being thoroughly cleansed by order of the Board of Health.

3. A gentleman knocked down and robbed in a quarrel at Fourth and K streets, Brown knocked down and his leg broken.

4. Several runaways.—D. J. Madison.

5. Captain of the Metropolitans, The Home Office given two assistants.

5. Colonel Tomlinson sent to San Quentin for two years from Stockton for embezzlement.

6. Stephen Quillen thrown from his wagon and sustains a fracture of a thigh.

7. The Trustees worried over a back ordnance.—Close of the salmon season.

8. An unknown man found dead in a hay stack east of the city.—John Woodard brutally murdered near Truckee.

10. Glanders reported to be prevalent in Sacramento, Yolo, and Solano counties.

11. Sacramento river 11 feet 5 inches.—The Trustees pass a back ordnance.

12. The Vigilance Committee condemns Chinatown.

13. Mrs. Nettie M. Key dies from an overdose of arsenic.—The Board of Trust

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.—SIXTEEN PAGES

GRAPE-CULTURE.

REVIEW OF THIS INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Practical Information and Suggestions Concerning Putting Out and Care of Vines.

[Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION, by E. W. Maslin.]

Before speaking of the culture of the grape in northern California, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the most valuable and instructive report which has been issued, the past year, by the State Press. I refer to the second annual report of Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, Chief Executive Viticultural Officer. It should be in the hands of every vine-grower in the State, and merits the careful study of every one interested in the product of the vine, whether merchant or grower. Attention to the numerous suggestions therein will prevent many mistakes, not only by individuals, but by communities engaged in viticulture. It is a mere loss of time for each person to experiment or plant at haphazard, when we can have the assistance of the knowledge of people who have cultivated the grape for centuries, and who have finally settled upon the culture of only a few of the best varieties.

LITERATURE UPON THE GRAPE.

There is comparatively no literature of the grape in our language. The best authorities are German and French writers, and the best account of their works are suited to our climate, so far as we can find them to date, supplied by Mr. Wetmore in his annual reports.

The first Vintner Convention questions were asked in 1881, to obtain a report of the number of acres of grapes growing for table and wine, but the returns are only approximately correct. For instance, in 1882, the number of vines per acre, the yield per acre, and the percentage of grapes good for wine, were reported, but the returns do not agree with the figures given by Mr. Wetmore.

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In 1884, the number of vines per acre, the yield per acre, and the percentage of grapes good for wine, were reported, but the returns do not agree with the figures given by Mr. Wetmore.

It is evident that the grape-growing districts of the State are not yet fully developed, and that there is still much to be done in the way of research.

THE PRODUCTION IN 1887.

In 1887, if no more vineyards are planted than those reported in 1884, we will be over 100,000 tons of grapes growing for wine.

The Zinfandel also has had its day. I observe with regret the tendency to plant Zinfandel in the foothills.

And here is where the vineyardists suffer, not attending the Vintner Convention held each year, to learn the last news concerning the grape.

At these meetings, outside of the public discussions, many valuable suggestions are made in conversation, and experience gained with which others who have attended the meetings are not familiar.

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SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1885

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

THE CONTENTS—A SPLENDID TABLE.

The contents of this issue of the RECORD-UNION will be found to embrace an exceeding large number of original articles prepared especially for this journal. They include papers upon topics of living interest to the people of the State, compilations of historical, scientific and general value; and articles of a popular, scientific and general character. We take special pride in the variety, high usefulness and general value of the matter this morning presented. The leading articles we summarize herewith. It will be noted that, with a few minor exceptions, all the papers in this number have been especially prepared for the RECORD-UNION, and embrace articles on:

Agriculture—Sacramento and her surroundings—Trade—Artesian Wells—Sorghum-growing—The State Library—Cotton, Coal, Stone and Lime—Land in California—Climate—Blame and Blame—Metereology.

Resources of the State—Black and White, Oil and Gas—History—Legislative Sketches—Highway Romances in the State—History for 1884—Wine-Making—General Miscellany.

THE STATE LIBRARY and the leading works of interest in the State, with a history of the curious volumes, and the organization, management and development of the institution.

The State Librarian C. E. Cunneen.

OUR QUARRY WEALTH. An interesting paper descriptive of our stone, coal and lime resources. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION.

THE THREE PIES. A marvelous story for the little people, one of the most singularly effective children's books ever written, and a delight to many a little one. Written especially for the RECORD-UNION by a member of the staff.

A SUCCINCT HISTORY of leading business houses of Sacramento.

REMARKABLE FIGURES concerning immigration, emigration and population of California and the country it offers to the millions. Prepared specially for the RECORD-UNION.

ENTOMOLOGY—New insect pests of the past year, and a review of much of much importance to horticulturists. Written especially for the RECORD-UNION by G. H. Guyot, author of "The Garden of California."

SORGHUM-GROWING. A joint article by Professor H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. L. S. Leake, formerly of the State Vice-Commissioner of Agriculture, San Francisco. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION.

THE DETECTIVE'S STORY or the Romance of Life on the Road and the Exploits of a Modern Dick Tracy. Written especially for the RECORD-UNION by J. H. Birney, Chief Detective Officer of the San Francisco Police.

A CATALOGUE of the most important events that occurred in Sacramento City and County during 1884.

MOTES OF AGRICULTURE—Decrease of Productiveness and the Causes. Methods of cultivation of the great fields. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION by Dr. J. A. Chapman, Secretary of the Northern California Horticultural Society. An exceedingly suggestive and valuable paper.

ARTICLES ON FOREIGN TRADE. Includes a paper upon the treasures of Wells Fargo & Co., Prepared for the RECORD-UNION from the official report of the Comptroller.

A YEAR IN THE WEST. History. Being an editorial glance at chief events in foreign parts in the year 1884. A paragraphic history of the West, with a history of the political events in the Old World for one year.

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EDITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS of Fremont's "Paragon," and the unsatisfactory result of its publication.

EDITORIAL REVIEW of Lander's Poem and Fortune.

THE GEOGRAPHIC AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of the day, announcements by advertisers, etc., including the report of J. E. Bain, M. D., as Superintendent. Also a statement of the financial condition of the three city governments.

EXTRA OF THE RECORD-UNION, with value notes and explanations. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION by James A. Barnes, Secretary of Signal Service U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS—A matter-of-fact compilation of a profound section of state importance. Written for the RECORD-UNION by Wm. H. Hall, State Auditor.

PRINCIPAL SIGNERS of members of the Senate and Assembly of California. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION corps.

FRUIT VARIETIES. Practical suggestions to those engaged in fruit-growing and to all who are interested for this journal by Robert Williams, a practical horticulturist. An exceedingly valuable article.

THE IRIGATION CONVENTION. A matter-of-fact compilation of a profound section of state importance. Written for the RECORD-UNION by Wm. H. Hall, State Auditor.

THE SILK INDUSTRY—Its condition and prospects for 1885. Prepared especially for the RECORD-UNION by E. W. Maslin.

THE IRONARIES. A joint article by George C. Banks, President of the California State Board of Silk Culture.

ART CASTLES. A poem written for the New Year's Record-Union by Clara H. Bradlee, of Santa Cruz.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122% for 18 of 1887; 113% for 18 of 1888; 104% for 1889; 3% for silver, 100%.

5% live in London, 49% consols, 99 13-16d; 5% United States bonds, extended, 105; 18 12-14%, 11%; 18 12-14%, 11%.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at \$8650 cents.

There was a fair business in raffling stocks at San Francisco yesterday morning. Pounds of twenty descriptions participated in the movement. The feature was the advance in Gold Hill stocks. The north end and middle stocks were the principal gainers.

By the falling of the roof of a theater in Chalet, France, many persons were injured fatally.

The French Parliament will re-open January 15th.

The King of Belgium is to be proclaimed successor of the Count Free States.

Additional reports from the great earthquake disaster in India are given this morning.

President Arthur will "receive" to-day at the White House.

At Americus, Ga., a couple were married within five minutes from the time "the question was popped."

A meeting of the National Committee of the Protection party will be held in New York Jan. 20th.

At cooking near Flushing, L. I., eight battles were fought, and over \$30,000 changed hands.

Another cold wave is reported throughout the Northwest.

A steamer was driven ashore near Ludington, on Lake Michigan, yesterday, in a gale, and was totally wrecked.

The missing Captain Howgate, the Signal Service enigma, is still reported to be in New Mexico.

At Lodi, N. M., Tuesday night, W. D. Murphy shot and instantly killed a tramp, caught stealing.

The decrease of the public debt during December was only about \$40,000.

A bar of gold, on the coast of Virginia, weighed 55 lbs. and eight fine lbs.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have decided to remove all their interests from Omaha to Council Bluffs at once.

An English newspaper has been established at Dresden—the only one in Germany.

To-day the London Times celebrates its centenary birthday.

Pins in England, 15s. 6d.

In the tax case of Sacramento county vs. the Central Pacific Railroad, finding and judgment was ordered for the defendant yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco.

Sentences of death were pronounced in stockton yesterday upon Uza F. French, convicted of murder.

Politically, the year has been marked by the vicious mistake of a few blant demagogues in the Democratic party, who sought to ride into power upon the radical anti-railroad hobby, but met first in the Stockton Convention with a repulse by a large portion of the party, embracing the

CALIFORNIA IN 1884—RETROSPECT.

Elsewhere we have glanced at the condition and events of the country in 1884, and in still another place detailed the history of the Old World for the past year.

In our own State society has been shamed and decency outraged by the detailed publication of the lascivious testimony in the Sharon-Hill case, which among filthy things ranks as a *cavus celebre*.

The execution of Wheeler, the thief, was accomplished after long delay, and was followed by the more prompt hanging of Hutchings, a second stranger of women.

Vigilantes created considerable excitement in Stanislaus county by their vigorous assault upon characters obnoxious to them, and by defiance of the constituted authorities.

More congenial is the record of personal and social events. Early in the year musical circles were set agog by the advent of Patti and Gerster, the princesses of song, who for a time absorbed attention.

The extra session of the Legislature called in the early spring was one of those stupendous blunders into which the overweening ambition of pretentious ignoramuses, backed by ambitious wealth, made in the effort to secure political preferment was led. The Presidential campaign absorbed a large share of public attention for a third of the year, and was one factor in increasing business depression. The State gave its electoral vote to Blaine and Logan, and signal rebuked the Democratic State Administration by returning the Republican party to power upon its platform, which distinctly refused to commit the party to insane and demagogic policy of hostility to transportation interests in this state.

Among the undesirable things to recall in the year's history are the charges of heavy defalcations by ex-State officials in the matter of fees collected while in office; and the confession of the Deputy State Treasurer, A. D. January, of systematic and long-continued thieving by him from special deposit funds. The result was his incarceration and the resignation of his father, the Treasurer.

The people of the State, gratified by the passage by Congress of the amendments to the Chinese Restriction bill, were excessively annoyed by the perjury and evasions of the law by Chinese immigrants, and much disheartened by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, construing the Restriction Act in a manner to lessen its virtue as a restraining measure.

As a whole the year 1884 was a "outing" season, despite depressed business conditions, was very largely indulged in, and the watering places and summer resorts were largely patronized as in any previous year; there were, however, fewer Eastern visitors than in 1883 during the summer, the tourists distributing their visits throughout the year more than ever before, and not a small number making California a winter abiding place.

The yield of the soil in 1884 was bountiful, and neither California farmers, horticulturists nor viticulturists had reason for complaint as to the quantity grown; but for cereals markets were uniformly flat, wheat reaching the lowest quotations known in twenty years, and the great bulk of it remaining in store. Fruit had yielded bountifully, but the markets have been irresponsive. Money has been plentiful, and investments in lands extensive, but labor has not been in hot demand. Manufacturing has nowhere ceased, but every where has been drawn within narrower limits. Food is plentiful and cheap—meats alone excepted—and rents lower than in 1883. No pestilence has visited the coast, and no great disaster shocked the people, and bounteous rains open a promising season. In short, 1884 in California has been a year of quiescence outside of the political atmosphere. But it has not been a year of discouragement. Agriculture is the chief industry, and the ability of agriculturists to hold a season's crop testifies to their independence. They are not now, as once, heavily in debt, nor are their lands so pledged by mortgage as in former years. The acreage under cultivation has greatly increased, and agriculture gives larger employment to labor in California than in any previous time. A season of narrow margins is not without its economic benefits, and in the flat market of 1884 there is no great inducement to cultivate or to expand business interests. The Blair education bill passed the Senate, but failed to reach a result in the House. The passage of the Fitz John Porter relief bill was followed by its veto by the President. The Senate passed a bill placing General Grant upon the retired list.

The first report of the new Civil Service Commission showed that gratifying progress was being made under the civil service reform law. The country was gratified by the message of the President urging rehabilitation of the navy. Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 in aid to the New Orleans Exposition, and that World's Fair was successfully opened in December with the full promise of eclipsing in proportions and importance all predecessors. The Blair education bill passed the Senate, but failed to reach a result in the House. The passage of the Fitz John Porter relief bill was followed by its veto by the President. The Senate passed a bill placing General Grant upon the retired list.

The financial panic in New York in May threatened the prostration of the entire business interests of the country, but a rally was made and confidence largely restored. The conventions of stockmen of the West, and of a safe and growing trade, with a steadily increasing permanent population, superior educational advantages, unequalled transportation facilities, the deposit of supply for the richest and most inviting agricultural sections of the State. As the seat of government of the State of California, with beautiful homes, inviting streets and drives and imposing public buildings; as the point to which immigrating currents will largely flow from this time on; as a city the people of which never failed to overcome all difficulties and surmount all obstacles; where a frank and open dealing is the rule.

Lanier was born in Georgia in 1822. He manifested a passionate love for music, and at a tender age was accomplished upon a number of musical instruments. He was raised in a family of means, studied at Princeton, and graduated from the University of Georgia.

Lanier was one of the sweetest singers of the South.

He died in 1851, at the age of 29, leaving behind him a son, Judah, and a daughter, Mary Clemmer Hudson.

He was buried in the Lanier cemetery, in Atlanta, Georgia.

He was a poet, a writer, a historian, a teacher, a man of letters, a man of science, a man of action, a man of the people, a man of the world.

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MODES OF AGRICULTURE.

DECREASE OF PRODUCTIVENESS AND THE CAUSES.

Methods of Cultivation and Use of Fertilizers in Japan—Instructional Lessons to Follow.

Written for the New Year's Record—Univ. by Dr. M. H. Chaney, of the Northern California Immigration Association.

The United States has a territorial area of more than 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly two thousand million acres. As explorations, settlement and occupation advances into the interior, the limits of the Great American Desert recede on all sides, and will continue to do so till it entirely disappears like a mirage. Fully two-thirds of the total area of the country is adapted to some branch of agriculture, either tillage or grazing. One hundred years ago the cultivation of the soil was confined to a narrow belt along the Atlantic shores, and there were large areas on that slow-tumed over land. In the intervening century the plow and plowman have crossed the Alleghany Range; the broad sweep of the Mississippi valley; the wide plains; the continental divide; the great interior basins, and now has reached the Pacific ocean, the western limit of the continent. In all the history of man parallel to this rapid EXPANSION OF THE INDUSTRY.

From our geographical position between two oceans 3,000 miles apart, with mountain arcs and ridges separating agricultural from our forest industries, agriculture is necessarily our foremost industry, and as those great regions, now hardly touched by the plow, are settled, this industry will assume relatively greater importance. The number of occupied shores of thousands of miles in extent, with deep indentations of gulf bays and inlets, great inland lakes and a vast system of navigable rivers, 125,000 miles of railroads are required to carry the products of the soil to market. The growth of the rail way system shows the rapid extension of our tilled area. Since the civil war—less than twenty years—the mileage of our rail-way system has grown from 34,000 to 25,000 miles, and the weight of our products to 1,800,000,000 tons, and the cost of transportation per ton has been reduced by half computation. The crop value is 1,800,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000,000 pounds. This is 5,000,000 ton-carloads worth at current market rates \$1,000,000,000, when crop represents 32,000,000,000 pounds, and is worth \$400,000,000 carloads. These two leading crops, with hay, cotton, barley, rye, oats, vegetables and fruits, make up a grand total which staggers the human mind to comprehend.

IMPROVED TILLAGE REQUIRED.

This is the pleasant side of the picture to contemplate. The obverse side is much less pleasing. This immense production has been reached by the impoverishment of every region where the plow has gone, and the mode of tillage is superificial, and entirely lacking in thoroughness. The soil, in its virgin state, was found rich with fertile elements, stored up through untold ages in the ground, when stone had been drawn upon in the form of products which have been shipped to foreign lands, without a pretense even of any return to the soil. The plow has scarcely stirred the surface, and the soil has lost its natural power for pulverizing. One-half of the superficially plowed soil is left in clods, that are impervious to the delicate roots of food plants as though they were rocks. The harvest is as good as the tillage is imperfect. The waste of our harvests would fit the farming population of any nation of Europe or Asia. Twenty years of our tillage materially reduces the rate-product of every staple. A half a century of such robbery and waste almost completely impoverishes the land.

REDUCTION OF PRODCTS PER ACRE.

The average yield of corn in the United States has fallen from 40 to 50 bushels on virgin soil to 26 bushels. The rate of wheat has fallen from 60 to 50 bushels per acre, and from 12 to 12 bushels. The falling off of all the other staple products of the country has been in like proportion. There are now thousands of people living on the farms, and the produce of their labor is far below the standard of the past. The waste of our harvests would fit the farming population of any nation of Europe or Asia. Twenty years of our tillage materially reduces the rate-product of every staple. A half a century of such robbery and waste almost completely impoverishes the land.

PRACTICE OF IRRIGATION.

There are other features of Japanese agriculture which are of value to us. The irrigation of vineyards with the vine trained on trellis-work. The top branches of the pear trees are cut off, and the side limbs only are allowed to grow. These are trained to grow along a stone trough, and are increasing the productive capacity of their soils through long periods of tillage, in saving and use of every fertilizing material of the country, and the use of the same system of irrigation, the result of the seasons to the growing crops, and in maintaining a high state of fertility of the soil.

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

A comparison of our agricultural methods with those of other countries which have not yet advanced, will have a decided advantage. Japanese agriculture runs back beyond written history. That country is one of the oldest of the greatest family of nations. The Empress of Japan ruled them as an absolute monarch, in the same way for two hundred years. During all that time agriculture has been her prime industry. It is one of pure tillage of the soil. The people are most careful about their lands, and the care of their soil is the best. Their footmen run distances that tries the endurance of the best breeds of horses, and the packers carry on their shoulders over mountain paths, such loads as would tax a team of mules. They are, therefore, a well fed and nourished people. From that 12,000,000 acres they export 45,000,000 pounds of tea, 25,000 bushels of silk, a large amount of tobacco, and, at times, the largest quantity of rice in the world. They have no water system, and must irrigate their soils with rainwater. The water system of 2,000,000 acres is thus taken abroad, leaving hardly more than 10,000,000 acres to feed and clothe their 38,000,000 people. It goes without saying that such unprofitable results could not be obtained by the most thorough tillage.

METHODS OF TILLAGE.

The most of these lands have been cultivated through all historic times, and the annual yield is greater now than at first. Their tillage is thorough and complete in every respect, and has been so from the earliest time. The principal implement used in sowing the soil. Rather more than 6,000,000 acres are devoted to the production of lowland rice, and the principal is to burn the bushes of bushy rice to the mere, and averaging 62 pounds to the bushel. Many parts of the empire produce an average much higher than this. In the great valley and the other coastal plains, the average product is 100 bushels per acre.

The government has a record of the tillage and product of this land for 2,500 years. In connection with the service of the State Department, I visited the valley, and found the farmers concerning their cultivation of the soil and its results.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZING.

One farmer, who was plowing with a buffalo, coo'd him to stop, and said, "Globe Trotter, you have a pair of plows, but which I found to run easily and to work as well as a 'gold medal exhibition' American plow, informed me

that his land yielded seventy-five bushels of rice to the acre; that he plowed it eight times to the inch, so that it was pulverized as fine as an ash heap. He said that a good Japanese farmer only used soil as a medium to convey fertilizing material to the roots of his vegetation, and that it was not to burn up the manure. The ground was well fertilized with a compost of decomposed straw, ashes and barnyard manure. This compost was thoroughly mixed with the soil, and was then plowed for the seed. When the rice was eight to ten inches high 800 to 1,000 pounds of ground rape seed oil cake, or sardine oil cake, per acre was sown on the water which floods the rice field, and which was washed through the oil cake lodged around the roots of the rice stalks. After that, intervals of two weeks, are applied to the plants. This is continued till the rice is ready for harvest.

RAPID SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

As soon as the rice is harvested, the water is let out, the rice is cut and hung upon high bamboo poles, to be out of the way of the plow or mattock, which follows on the heels of the reaper. The soil is again plowed, and is then sown with wheat, through which, when it is again fertilized with the oil cake, is followed by a second crop of rice. When the rice is eight to ten inches high 800 to 1,000 pounds of ground rape seed oil cake, or sardine oil cake, per acre was sown on the water which floods the rice field, and which was washed through the oil cake lodged around the roots of the rice stalks. After that, intervals of two weeks, are applied to the plants. This is continued till the rice is ready for harvest.

RAPID CULTIVATION WITH COTTON.

The requirements of the cotton plant in Japan is a light soil, which is well prepared several months, or more generally dug up with the long-handled mattock.

TALLEYRAND.—An anecdote of Talleyrand is told here. Murray sent an autograph to engrave. S. E. benignly consented, and taking a long sheet of paper, wrote his name. You guess where at the very top of the page, so close that it looks like a signature, is the name of a feather from a hunting-hawk's wing, with a feather of the raven's wing, and then the signature, for one day, is father entered at the dining-room in great haste, obliged to take a railway train which started in half an hour. Seizing himself hurriedly, papa asked a blessing without the usual pause. His hopeful young ones listened, watched him at its close a few moments, and then ejaculated: "Well, we have got check?" [Mundus in the Rudder.]

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

List of the Leading Establishments, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, Tradesmen, Etc.

We give below an extensive list of the leading business establishments of Sacramento; a list of those engaged in the professions, etc. Elsewhere will be found forth, also in this issue, some of the very many advantages enjoyed by Sacramento as a business and trade center for the interior, north, eastern and southeastern portions of the State, and for adjacent and transmontane regions. Business men, and our readers in general throughout the area named, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the directory below given, and for that purpose it should be carefully preserved.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ALEXANDER & JOHNSON, Land and Mines Attorney, Wm. Alexander, Preceptor, Law, Pre-emption and Mineral Applications, Sacramento, State Land Office, Office, Cox, Vass, Preceptor; A. Alexander, Notary Public.

BEAUTY & DUNSON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, Office rooms in Metropolitan Block, over Theater.

ELWOOD BRUNER, Attorney-at-Law, 403 J street, on stairs, up.

A. P. CATLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 1007 Second street, between J and K.

HENRY GERBER, Butcher, south-west corner Tenth and J streets, Dealer in all kinds of Meats, 1007 Second street, between J and K.

HENRY STARKE, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 1007 Second street, between J and K.

DELVIN & CLARK, Atorneys and Counselors-at-Law, Wm. Clark, 401 California Street, over State Bank.

FREEMAN, JOHN, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, San Francisco, Offices, 229 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Grocer, Lumber, General Merchant, George E. Bates, etc.

HOLL & BUCKLEY, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, Office, north-west corner Sixth and J streets.

D. C. HUNKIN, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 627 J street, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS AND RESORTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER, This theater does not advertise in the paper, Patrons will please take notice, D. J. Simmons, Manager.

BAKERIES.

PIONEER BAKERY, John H. Hooper, proprietor, southeast corner Third and M streets. Always on hand, fresh bread, and a choice selection of Cakes and Pastries.

PALESTINE BAKERY, Mrs. F. W. Morehouse, Proprietor, 2nd and K streets, Fresh bread, Cakes, Pies, etc., delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

YOUNG, YOUNG & DUNN, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, Office, business a specialty, 627 J street, up stairs.

JOHN COOKE, Proprietor, Fine Bread, Cakes and Pastries, 2nd and K streets, Fresh bread, and a choice selection of Cakes and Pastries.

C. A. STRAUB, Manufacturer of Home-made Plain and Fine Candies and Confections, 921 J street, Sacramento.

W. E. PETERSON, Manufacturer and Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Candy, 102 J street, Sacramento.

ROBERT REEDER, Manufacturer and Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Footwear, 702 K street, a full line of Footwear, leather goods made to order, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

KUEHNEL, S. J., Boots and Shoes, Geo. Kuehnel, proprietor, Fine-Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc., delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

CHAS. LAVENSON, dealer in im- mense variety of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes, 1007 Second and J streets, on stairs, next to Red House.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Books, Fancy Goods, and all articles, Friday Presents, News-papers, New Books, new and sold lower rates.

S. CROCKER & CO., 42 J street, Stationery, Books, Writing material, Fancy Goods, News-papers, New Books, new and sold lower rates.

ARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE, 924 J street, Call and examine our prices in Boots and Shoes before buying elsewhere.

JOS. HARPER, 625 J street, between Sixth and Seventh, Manufacturer and Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Ladies' and Men's Boots and Shoes, made to order, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

ROBERT REEDER, Manufacturer and Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Footwear, 702 K street, a full line of Footwear, leather goods made to order, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

PACIFIC CANDY FACTORY, J. Etzel, 702 K street, The Foot and Shoe Department of this mammoth establishment is a stupendous one, repairing, repairing, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

WALTER'S CANDY, Factory, J. Etzel, 702 K street, The Foot and Shoe Department of this mammoth establishment is a stupendous one, repairing, repairing, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

RED HOUSE, 714 and 716 J street, The Foot and Shoe Department of this mammoth establishment is a stupendous one, repairing, repairing, repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Clothing Department, Importer and Dealer in Men's and Boys Clothing, 921 J street, Sacramento.

COFFEE AND TEA DEALERS.

CONSUMERS' TEA COMPANY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Imported Japan and China Teas, Send for Sample of our Tea, No. 715 J street, next to Red House.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN—Boat and Shoe Department.

ANNUAL RECORD

OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS
AND DIVORCES

In the City and County of Sacramento, with Date of Their Occurrence, During 1884.

Below is given, with the date of their occurrence, a list of the marriages, births, deaths and divorces that have been granted in this city and county during the year that has just past, excepting for the month of December, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The two first mentioned lists are as nearly complete as obtainable from authentic sources. The third, so far as it relates to this city, is taken from the reports of the Superintendent of the City Cemeteries, and the last is made up from the "official records in the office of the County Clerk."

MARRIAGES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1—Patrick Sheedy to Mamie W. Smithurst.	2—R. B. Tuttle to Kate Green.	3—W. H. Clegg to Anna L. Dickson.	4—Arthur Robbins to Nellie Regan.	5—William H. Grigg to Libbie Gibson.	6—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.	7—Austin Irskine to Jennie Coulter.	8—Henry Fay to Julia P. Wilson.	9—Edward Carberry to Anna Schneiders.	10—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.	11—Herman Fisher to Maria Trout.	12—Henry Fay to Julia P. Wilson.
13—Charles E. Dierler to Edie Pfeiffer.	14—W. H. Clegg to Anna L. Dickson.	15—William H. Grigg to Libbie Gibson.	16—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.	17—Austin Irskine to Jennie Coulter.	18—Henry Fay to Julia P. Wilson.	19—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.	20—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	21—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	22—Frank R. Carpenter to Anna E. Nichols.	23—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	24—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.
25—Frank R. Carpenter to Anna E. Nichols.	26—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	27—Frank R. Carpenter to Anna E. Nichols.	28—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	29—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	30—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	31—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	32—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	33—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	34—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	35—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.	36—John Weisler to Elsie Oelchner.
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Feb. 1—Patrick Parsons to Emily Crocker.

2—C. A. Carpenter to Edith Bradford.

3—W. H. Clegg to Anna L. Dickson.

4—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.

5—Austin Irskine to Jennie Coulter.

6—Henry Fay to Julia P. Wilson.

7—Edward Carberry to Anna Schneiders.

8—John H. Johnson to Anna E. Nichols.

9—Austin Irskine to Jennie Coulter.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE TEN.]

from there went to Los Angeles, arriving at the latter place in October of the same year. He has resided in Southern California ever since. He was Sheriff of Santa Barbara county six years, and for two terms a member of the Legislature, one term of the city of Santa Barbara. For the past six years he has been engaged in stock-raising in San Luis Obispo county. He is a Republican, and was elected from the Seventy-third Assembly District by a majority of 15.

W. H. PARKS,

Of Marysville, was born in Lake county Ohio, in 1824. Came from his native State to California in 1849. His business is that of a farmer and stockman. He served as a member of the Legislature in State Senate three times, commencing in 1858. In 1859 he was elected from Yuba county to the Assembly, and re-elected from Yuba and Sutter in 1860. He was Speaker of the House in 1861, serving from 1859-61. During the civil war he held the position of Provost Marshal for the Northern District of California. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention held in 1884, that nominated James A. Garfield for President and was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules of that Convention. Mr. Parks was a candidate for Senator of State the year George C. Gorham was chosen. George C. Gorham was defeated with the balance of the ticket. He is a strong Republican, a man of family, and one of the most influential and respected citizens of northern California.

D. M. PYLE,

Was born in Lake county, Indiana, on the 20th of April, 1831, and came to California with his parents in 1855. The family located near Binghamton in Solano county, and the subject of this sketch passed his youth on a farm. He graduated from the University of the Pacific in the class of 1856. He made his name in his profession a lawyer, and for four years he taught the young ideas how to shoot in the public schools of Santa Clara county. At present he is largely engaged in the dairy business at San Jose. He is a Democrat, and a member of the San Jose Central Committee. He is married. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was elected on the Republican ticket from the Sixty-fifth Assembly District at the last election by a majority of 150 over his opponent, the Hon. Adam Blaine.

HENRY ALPHONSE PELLET.

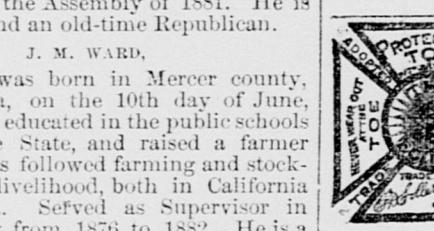
The subject of this sketch was born February 6, 1828, in Switzerland. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 20, and immediately proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he obtained employment in a warehouse. In the spring of 1850, having been struck with the gold fever, he fitted out two six-mule teams and raising a company of a dozen men started overland for California, arriving in San Francisco City in 1851, where he immediately began delving for the precious metal with varying success. In 1852 he went to San Francisco, and erected a flouring mill, which he operated until the fall of 1856, when he took down his mill and moved to the city of Napa, where there ran it as a toll mill to the great convenience of the farmers of Napa and adjoining counties, it being the only mill of any consequence at that time north of the city of San Francisco. In 1859 he engaged in vine culture and from that day to the present time has devoted all his energies to that industry, and of which he is now an acknowledged authority on this subject. His large vineyards and cellars, still standing, are the pride of Napa country. He has served four years as Supervisor of his county and five years as Town Trustee of St. Helena. Mr. Pellet is a married man, the father of three sons, all strong Republicans, and is well-versed in the last election for Blaine and Logan. He was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket from the county of Napa at the last election by a handsome majority.

WILLIAM T. PATTERSON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and will be 42 years of age in March next. He came to this city in 1845, located at Headlands, where he remained for several years. He attended the Headlands Academy, graduating from that institution of learning in 1859. From Headlands he removed to certain localities, where he resided for ten years. For the following four or five years he engaged in mining in British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories. He returned to California in 1870, located in San Jose, where he has since resided. He is a painter and is a man of family. He has served two years on the local Board of Education, of which now is President, and has served as a member of the Council of the city of Santa Clara, who he resides. He is a Republican, and was elected to represent the Sixty-third Assembly District by a majority of 49.

JOSEPH REES,

Assemblyman from the Second District, a portion of Humboldt county, was born in the State of Maine, and is 59 years of age. He received a good education, and was educated in his native state, and taught school for a number of years. He was a teacher in the public schools of the city of Sacramento, and served as a member of the Assembly for two years. He was one of the Supervisors of Sierra county for a period of six years, and was a member of the Assembly of 1881. He is unmarried and an old-time Republican.



Men's, Youths' and Boys' Hats and Caps!

From the Cheapest 50-cent Wool to the Finest Beaver.

ONE PRICE!

CHINAHALL HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

(SUCCESSIONS TO ACKERMAN).

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—AND—

920 and 922 Seventh st., Sacramento,

Are making the Grandest Display of

Xmas Novelties

Ever made in Sacramento. All the European and Eastern Markets have been ransacked to make our store the most attractive on the coast.

Member of Assembly from the Sixth District, composed of Plumas and Sierra counties, and was elected by a majority of 300.

He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1838; was educated in the public schools of his native state, and raised a farmer boy.

He has followed farming and stock-raising for a livelihood, both in California and Alaska, located in the latter state for many years.

He is a married man, and has a plurality of 400.

He is a married man, and, as he was once heard to assert on the floor of the Assembly, he is "a Republican by birth, instructed, teaching, reason and common sense."

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District could not have been better represented.

They evidently thought so, at least they elected him to succeed him.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

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For three months, \$18.00

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THE WEEKLY UNION

The cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Term, One Year, \$2.00

ANNUAL RECORD

OF Marriages, Births, Deaths and Divorces in Sacramento City and County.

The following completes the record (to be found on page 14) of marriages, births, deaths and divorces in Sacramento city and county during the year 1884:

Marriages.

Dec. 1—E. S. Fenton to Alvina Stallsmith.

3—Thomas H. Cole to Anna M. Miller.

5—Oscar W. Stafford to Mrs. Arlene Henn.

6—Geo. Waddington to Mrs. S. J. Maddox.

7—John C. Smith to Mrs. Mary E. Smith.

8—E. B. Merrill to Annie E. Babcock.

10—John Sprock to Helena Mudrow.

11—W. W. Butterick to Alice Heiss.

15—Joaquin Maschado to Encelia Diaz.

17—H. F. Coleman to Sarah Ann Cole.

21—W. S. Allen to Lou Newton.

22—John C. Smith to Anna C. Thompson.

23—Ernest Bentler to Edna M. Griffiths.

24—George E. Kuehler Jr. to Lizzie Weizel.

25—John C. Smith to Anna C. Thompson.

26—Fred Grover to Eliza M. Blodgett.

24—G. J. Foley to Clara Ray.

24—W. S. Allen to Anna C. Thompson.

25—Eliza Gruber to Mary Bolay.

25—James Congreve to Katie Burns.

26—W. S. Allen to Anna C. Thompson.

28—W. T. Church to Mary A. Swarts.

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